

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price 5 1/2 per Annum.—\$1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

[Vol. LIX—No. 2773.]

New Charts

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
just received and for sale at their
Stationary & Chart Store,
No. 1 & 3, Long-Wharf,

LUNT's new and much improved
CHARTS of the WHOLE A-
ERICAN COAST.—Also, A new
correct CHART of the MISSIS-
SIPPI RIVER, and the Coast of
West-Florida, with a book of printed
sections to accompany it.—This Chart
has been pronounced very correct, and
taken from a recent survey.

A L S O,
the complete MEDITERRANEAN
LOT, in Twenty Sheets, and con-
taining a plan of every Harbour in the
Mediterranean.—Price \$ 25.
May 20, 1815.

Simeon Martin,

just received, and for sale at his
Store in Church-Street,
TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY
Barrels of fresh Superior Alex-
andria FLOUR.—He keeps con-
stantly for sale, Liverpool Earthen
Ware, and many other articles.—He has
for sale at Store No. 51, on the
Long-Wharf, a Quantity of CORN,
undamaged.
Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for
One Year, his House and Shop,
Thames-street, together with the
kitchen-house and stable.—There is no
water stand for business in Newport.—
Immediate possession will be given.—
Inquire of
SIMEON MARTIN.
Newport, May 19.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of
Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm
WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence,
connection in business under that
establishment ceases. The subscribers
offer for sale, for cash or approved
credit that valuable and pleasantly situ-
ated ROPE-WALK, with the Land,
good set of Tools, and a few tons of
emp and Yarns, late the property of
J. Jones.

The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good
order, and present an object worth the
attention of any person wishing an es-
tablishment of the kind, at a market
where industry and integrity will insure
employment.

WILLIAM JONES.
RHODES G. ALLEN.
Providence, May 12.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL Thomas S. Webb, GRAND-MASTER.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the
GRAND LODGE, of the State of
Rhode-Island and Providence Plant-
ations, will be held at St. John's Hall,
No. 2, in Providence, on MONDAY,
the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. of
which Officers and Members of the
Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and
others concerned, are requested to
take notice and give their attendance
accordingly.

By order,
WALKER HUMPHRY, D. G. Sec'y
May 19, 1815.

Warranted Printing I N K.

W. & E. Coverly,
No. 10, Cornhill, BOSTON,
Has for Sale,
NEWSPAPER and BOOK INK,
of 1st, 2d and 3d quality, which
they will sell as low as can be purchas-
ed elsewhere in the United States.

W & E. C. respectfully informs
their friends and the Printers generally
that they are not unmindful of the lib-
eral encouragement received, and assures
them, all orders shall be attended to
with the utmost despatch, and the terms
made as liberal as at any other place.—
The Ink is manufactured by Mr. J. M.
DUNHAM, whose knowledge of that art
is well known and acknowledged.
Boston, May 17.

Marine Insurance Company.

THE Public are respectfully in-
formed, that the MARINE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY have opened
their Office at No. 4, Pelham-street,
and are ready to receive Proposals for
Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, Freight,
Adventures, &c.
By order of the President & Directors,
BENJAMIN PIERCE, Secretary.
Newport, March 31, 1815.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE From WAITE's Office.

No. 28,786
Came out of the Wheel the 631 day's
Drawing of the Board of Health
LOTTERY, the capital Prize of
20,000 dls.

The Ticket was sold at the Truly-
Fortunate Lottery-Office of

G. & R. WAITE,
NEW-YORK,

To a Gentleman in that City, in De-
cember last.

All the three Capital Prizes in this
Lottery were from the Offices of

G. & R. WAITE,—viz.
The 40,000 Dollar Prize,
The 20,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize.

As was Also,
The 3,000 Dollar Prize,
The 2,000 Dollar Prize,
Both The 2,000 Dollar Prizes,
Three of 1,000 Dollars each,
And most of the 500—200 & 100 Dol-
lar Prizes.

G. & R. WAITE

Now offer for sale at their Offices in
New-York, Albany, Baltimore, and
Philadelphia.

Tickets and Shares in the Grand National Lottery,

Authorized by Congress,
Which positively commences drawing
in the City of Baltimore on the
28th of August ensuing.

Highest Prizes.
5 Prizes of 20,000 Dollars each,
2 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars each,
10 Prizes of 5,000 Dollars each,
25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars each,
G. & R. WAITE will guarantee
the payment of all prizes they sell, and
will advance Cash for them as soon as
drawn.

N. B.—All Tickets sold by G. &
R. WAITE, have their name printed on
the back of each.

All Orders for Tickets from WAITE's
Offices, will be attended to by
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
At his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, May 18. 3w

Paper-Hangings and Borders.

J. C. SHAW.

HAS just received from Hartford,
(Conn.) and offers for Sale at
No. 118, Thames-Street, a large and
extensive Assortment of PAPER-
HANGINGS and BORDERS, at the
Manufactory Prices.
Newport, May 5. tf.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. May 17, 1815.

THE Creditors of ELLISHA CHASE
of Newport, shoemaker, are hereby not-
ified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the
General Assembly to be holden at Newport,
on the third Monday of June next, then and
there to show cause, if any they may have
why his petition for the benefit of an Act
passed in June 1796, entitled, "An Act for
the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to
be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY Sec'y
State of Rhode-Island, &c.
May 6, 1815.

THE Creditors of ELLAZAR WAL-
DRON, of Tiverton, in the county of
Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to ap-
pear, if they shall think fit, at the General
Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the
third Monday of June next, then and there
to show cause, if any they may have, why
his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in
June 1796, entitled, "An Act for the relief
of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Newport, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Russian Ship Prince Michael,
38 days from Liverpool for New-York,
passed Block-Island on Sunday last.—
A gentleman, passenger in the ship,
who was landed, and arrived here on
Monday, politely favoured the Edi-
tors of the Mercury with the perusal
of a file of London papers to the 9th
of April, from which they have ex-
tracted the following highly interesting
articles:—

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 6. MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REAGENT.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL present-
ed a Message from his Royal Highness
as follows:—

"GEORGE P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince
Regent, acting in the name and on the
behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to
inform the House of Lords, that the
events which have recently occurred in
France, in direct contravention of the
engagements concluded with the Allied
Powers at Paris in the course of the last
year, and which threaten consequences
highly dangerous to the tranquillity and
independence of Europe, have induced
his Royal Highness to give directions for
the augmentation of his Majesty's forces
by sea and land.

The Prince Regent likewise thinks it
incumbent on him to inform the House,
that he has lost no time in entering into
communications with his Majesty's Al-
lies, for the purpose of forming such a
concert with them as may most effectual-
ly provide for the general and perman-
ent security of Europe. And his Royal
Highness confidently relies on the sup-
port of the House of Lords, and their
concurrence in all such measures as
may be necessary to enable his Royal
Highness to carry such important ob-
jects into effect."

A London paper of the 9th, states,
that Bonaparte had made pacific pro-
posals to the British Government and
to the rest of the Allies, declaring him-
self willing to abide by the Treaty of
Paris, as respects the territorial bound-
aries of France,—but the British Mi-
nisters seemed little inclined to listen
to his proposals.

A courier, who landed on the 7th of
April at Dover, with despatches to the
Ambassador of Louis 18th at the British
Court, confirming his nomination by
Napoleon, as the representative of the
French government, and the different
French consuls in England to their situ-
ations, was refused permission to pro-
ceed to London. He was sent back to
Calais, with his despatches unopen-
ed.—Remark on this subject, the
London "Constitution," of April 9th,
says,

"There was a report yesterday, that
another courier had arrived, with a more
direct overture from Napoleon to the
British Government; but we do not
find that there is any truth in this rum-
or."

LONDON, APRIL 5.

This day we received a large supply
of Brussels Papers to the 3d inclusive.
On every part of the frontiers of France
the greatest activity prevails in all the
armies; and that every thing indicates
the approach of a most vigorous cam-
paign against Bonaparte, who it may be
presumed, notwithstanding the silence
of the French Journals, is equally ac-
tive in preparing for the conflict which
is to decide not only whether he shall
reign, but whether he shall be suffered
to live.

According to these Papers Marshal
Mortier (the Duke of Treviso) has been
arrested at Lisle by order of Bonaparte.

By the accounts from Vienna, to the
23d of March it appears that there was
not the slightest diversity of opinion a-
mong the Allies respecting the line of
conduct they were called upon to adopt,
in consequence of Bonaparte's breach
of the Treaty of Fontenbleau. The
most vigorous measures were instantly
resolved on, and orders sent off for the
immediate advance of the troops of the
respective Powers.

Three great armies will act at once
against France, viz. on the north, the
south, and on the Italian frontier. Tha
in the North will be commanded by the
Duke of Wellington, and the Aus-
trian force to the southward by Prince
Schwarzenberg. The latter will con-
sist of 180,000 Austrians, 20,000 Sar-
dinians, 10,000 British (commanded by
Lord Bentinck), and 30 or 40,000 Nea-

politan auxiliaries.—The whole force
expected to be in the field against the
Usurper in the course of a few weeks,
is estimated at 550,000; and this force,
if we rightly understand the accounts,
will soon receive a strong reinforce-
ment of Russian Alexander, having
ordered his whole army, not excepting
his guards, to advance against the ene-
my of Europe.

In the mean time the Congress, re-
solved not to have their labours render-
ed abortive by the movements of the
Corsican, are preparing for publication
the new Constitution given to Germany,
which will appear in a week or two.

The Archduchess Maira Louisa has
formally renounced the title of Em-
press.

APRIL 8.

Every arrival from France shows
more and more that Napoleon Bona-
parte is destined to sway the sceptre of
that great nation, and to be the auth-
or of still greater changes in human affairs
than we have yet witnessed, great and
wonderful as the events and revolutions
of late years have been.

Sanguine hopes had been formed by
the friends of the Bourbons, that a for-
midable stand would be made for them
in the South of France—these hopes
must now be abandoned. The Intelli-
gence received yesterday from Paris, to
the 6th, states that the division of Im-
perial troops, under Gen. Clausel, sent
to quell the insurrections in the South,
have accomplished their object. They
occupied Bourdeaux without resistance
and the tri-coloured flag has been hoist-
ed at Brest, at Rochefort, and at Nantz.
Marshal Ney is to have the Chief
Command of the French armies under
Napoleon.

No measures for defence are neglect-
ed on the part of the French Govern-
ment. Generals of Division and strong
corps of military are repairing to the
frontiers, and to every part of the em-
pire deemed vulnerable to an enemy.—
Orders have been sent all along the
French coast to mount the great guns,
and the artillerymen have marched to
put it in the most complete state of of-
fence and defence.

On the other hand, no time is lost by
the Allied Powers, who have agreed to
maintain the tranquillity of Europe.—
The troops of the several Powers are
marching from every point to the
French frontiers. They are pouring
into Belgium in great numbers, and, it
is said, the Duke of Wellington has ar-
rived at Brussels to take the chief com-
mand. No event of great importance,
however, is expected to take place until
the Council of Ministers and Princes
which is to be held either at Brussels or
Frankfort; for the purpose of arranging
the plan of operation, shall decide on the
measures necessary to be pursued in the
present altered state of affairs. Lord
Harrowby and Mr. Wellesley Pole have
proceeded to this Council, as Represent-
atives of the British Court.

At a late hour last night Mr. Johnson
arrived from Vienna, with despatches
from our Ministers there. This morn-
ing Mr. Williams, another Messenger,
arrived from the Duke of Wellington,
direct from Brussels. His Grace had
arrived there, and immediately took
upon him the command of the Allied
Armies assembled there.

His Grace has already had an interview
with the Duke of Feltre and Marshals
Berthier and Marmont as to the plan of
the campaign which is to be instantly
commenced in France.

The Despatches from Vienna are un-
derstood to contain a repetition of the
assurances of the Court of Austria to
support the Bourbons to the utmost
extremity, in the expulsion of Bona-
parte and his adherents.

We have received the *Moniteur* and
minor Paris Papers to the 6th instant.
—Of all the articles which appear in
these papers, one in the *Journal de Pa-
ris*, noticing the celebrated Vienna De-
claration, may be considered as the most
important. In the present state of the
French press, it may be considered as
semi-official.—The article is as follows:

FROM THE JOURNAL DE PARIS.

APRIL 4. OBSERVATIONS ON A DECLARATION AT VIENNA.

It is manifest that this Declaration
is grounded upon various hypothesis,
which the Allied Powers argue upon
as facts, but which not having been real-
ized, totally change the position of
affairs.

The Allies suppose,
1st. That the King (Louis) was still
on the throne, and that he had neither
abandoned it, nor the country.

2d. That the nation being invad-
ed by an armed force, had submitted

(*malgré elle*) and demanded the as-
sistance of the Allies.

3d. That the public tranquillity was
disturbed, and that the intervention of
Foreign Powers was necessary to re-
store it.

4th. That other Governments might
be attacked in consequence of the ex-
pulsion of the Bourbons.

Of these four hypothesis not one is
correct. Louis is no longer on the
throne—he is not even in France—he
does not even attempt to maintain his
authority. The Allies do not wish,
they say, to interrupt public tranquillity,
nor that nations may be involved in fresh
revolutions. These principles might
have operated while the success of Na-
poleon was uncertain; but at present
the Emperor is in possession of the
throne, fully and uncontestedly.

2. The French nation does not want
or require the assistance of the Allies.
Not a single cannon-shot has been fired
—not a drop of blood has been spilt.
The Bourbons have fallen because their
Government was ephemeral, and with-
out foundation. The Emperor has ac-
quiesced no one—he has only *wished* all
to pass. The French nation has occa-
sion for no foreign interference. The
pretended succours will be an attack,
and will call to the recollection of the
whole nation the horrible cruelties of
1792, and will experience the same
result.

3. The Allied Powers are equally
mistaken in supposing the public peace
interrupted—there is not a symptom of
dissatisfaction anywhere. The Bour-
bons have tried all France, and have
found every where the same indisposi-
tion towards them, they can never again
reign in France.

4. To conclude, the apprehension
that the expulsion of the Bourbons will
be the cause of interference with other
countries is equally chimerical. The
Emperor has avowed that he will in-
terfere with no one. However he may
lament the Treaty of Paris, it still
exists—it was not his work, no neither
his honor nor his glory are compromised
by it; but it is the foundation of the
present situation of Europe. France
requires peace—its boundaries are trac-
ed—nor will the Emperor violate them,
unless forced to do so. No Govern-
ment has either been attacked or com-
promised—none has either motives or
pretexts for declaring hostilities against
France. The Emperor has *guiltily* his
retreat on a new system, exterior and
interior. He renounces for the exterior
all idea of a great empire, and for the
interior he wishes a free Constitution!

If foreign Powers attack him he is
not in the situation he was in in 1814,
for now all parties will unite with him.
If the Bourbons had nationalized the
Government they would have still
reigned. The Emperor has nationaliz-
ed it, and it is invulnerable.

FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

APRIL 4.

Yesterday there was a general in-
spection of the troops.

The King of Naples was expected
on the 15th at Ancona.

The Austrian army in Italy amounts
to about 150,000 men.

French Funds—5 per Cents, 68 f.
Bank Bonds 97 1/2 f.

A curious letter is published from
the Bishop of Orléans, at Rome, March
15, to Talleyrand, Archbishop of Rheims,
in which, after commenting on Napo-
leon's attempt, and its improbability of
success, he thus continues—"Lucien
Bonaparte who, until this day, appeared
indifferent as to his brother, at length
has openly declared for him. Yester-
day, at the house of the Princess of
Wales, who arrived here from Naples,
he explained his route and the circum-
stances attending it, and stated that he
would be at Paris on the 15th, with
100,000 men!!"

The Pope is reconciled to Murat. It
was only a few days ago that his Hol-
iness stopped the post, and would allow
no communication with Naples. Now
he has removed all restrictions, and
every thing appears right again.

VIENNA, MARCH 20.—It appears
that the King of Saxony will rather lose
all his kingdom, than consent to its dis-
memberment.

VIENNA, MARCH 23.—It was yester-
day we received, by express, the news
of the entrance of Napoleon into Lyons,
in consequence of the defection of the
troops who were to have defended it.
This event has caused a great sensation
here, and given a new impulse to the
military preparations which had hitherto
been carried on with a degree of re-
serve, on account of the smallness of the
force with which Napoleon landed. The
troops are on the march from all quar-
ters, some go to Linz, others directly
to Italy. Couriers are sent to all parts

Portry.

STANZAS,
BY LORD BYRON.

ONE struggle more, and I am free
From pangs that rend my heart
In twain;
One last long sigh to love and thee,
Then back to busy life again.
It suits me well to mingle now
With things that never pleas'd before:
Though every joy is fled below,
What future grief can touch me more?

In vain my lyre would lightly breathe!
The smile that sorrow fain would wear
But mocks the woe that lurks beneath,
Like roses o'er a sepulchre.
Thou' gay companions o'er the bowl
Dispel awhile the sense of ill;
Though pleasure fires the madd'ning
Soul:
The heart—the heart is lonely still!

My Thyrza's pledge in better days,
When love and life alike were new!
How different now thou meet'st at my gaze!
How ting'd by time with sorrow's hue!
The heart that gave itself with thee
Is silent—ah, were mine as still!
Though cold as e'en the dead can be,
It feels, it sickens with the chill.

Naval Biography.

Just Published, and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
THE AMERICAN NAVAL BIOGRAPHY, compiled by ISAAC HALEY, Esq. of Providence.—In one vol.—Price \$1 in boards, \$1 25 bound.

Account-Books.

Constantly on hand, and for Sale above,
A LARGE Assortment of the best
manufactured ACCOUNT-BOOKS,
consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Waste
Invoices, Sales, Cash and Memorandum
Books, as cheap as at any Store in
America.
May 13, 1815.

Rye, Corn, & Flour, At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-
River RYE.
500 Bushels do Yellow CORN
300 do Long-Island white do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured do Tobacco.
All in prime order for shipping—
and for sale by
JOHN B LYON,
Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors
suitable for vessels from 100 to 600
Tons burthen.
Cordage of all kinds, and any quanti-
ty supplied on as good terms as can be
bought in this State.
Cannoes, Stoves, or any other
castings, supplied on application as
above
Newport, Feb. 17.

CRANSTON & SHAW,
Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable
Terms, at their Store,
ONE Hundred Barrels superfine
FLOUR
40 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do Pilot do.
30 Hhds very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 do.
22 do. Refuse do.
6 boxes "chocolate"—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov. 4.

CRANSTON & SHAW,
Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable
Terms, at their Store,
ONE Hundred Barrels superfine
FLOUR
40 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do Pilot do.
30 Hhds very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 do.
22 do. Refuse do.
6 boxes "chocolate"—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov. 4.

William White
Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21
Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale
a general Assortment of Groceries,
by wholesale and retail.—Also,
32 coils Cordage, of different sizes,
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 24 14lbs
length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting
of sauce pans, collenders, stew pans
and horn lanterns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the
best quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and
300 bushels Salt
Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at
the shortest notice
N. B. All persons whose accounts
have been standing upwards of three
months, are requested to call and settle
them, or they will be given to an Attor-
ney for collection.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1815.

To Let.
THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in
Thames-street. Apply to
S. MALBONE.
Newport, April 7.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS collected, and offers for Sale,
his usual Assortment of English and
genuine GARDEN-SEEDS, compris-
ing almost all the variety of Garden
Vegetables, commonly raised in this
country.—Enquire at No 148, Thames-
street, Newport.—Where may also be
had, a general Assortment of DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c. as usual.

A L S O,
WHITWELL's celebrated Aromatic
Snuff, for head-aches, recommended by
Dr. Waterhouse, in preference to the
English Cephalic Snuff.

A N D,
CARY's approved Family Pills, so
eminently useful in bilious complaints,
costiveness, loss of appetite, dizziness,
of the head, indigestion, head-ache, fe-
male complaints, &c.
Newport, March 2.

James Townsend, & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store,
No. 82, Thames-street, recently
occupied by the Newport Insurance
Company, and in front of the R. I. Union
Bank, a general Assortment of genuine
GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail,
as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the
shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line,
entrusted to them by their friends, will
be strictly attended to.
Newport, May 3.

J M. Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75,
Thames-street, and south corner of
Baniater's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine
GROCERIES, as cheap as can
be purchased in this Town.
They offer to transact business
on Commission.—Those who may favor
them, may be assured of the strictest
attention to their interests.
Newport, Feb. 23.

Eliza Burlingham,

RETURNS her thanks to the pub-
lic for their patronage, and wishes
for a continuance of it.—She has just
received, and offers for sale at her store,
No. 125 Thames-street, a general as-
sortment of genuine GROCERIES, Pa-
per-Hangings, Cotton Yarn, &c.—All
the above articles she is determined to
sell on as good terms as can be obtained
in Newport wholesale or retail.—Coun-
try produce or paper rags taken in
payment.
Newport, May 12.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,
2 pair 9 lb CARRONADES } With their
1 12lb. do. } appendages
1 pair long 5 pounders } complete.
1 Swivel—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines
for Sale at their Store,
50 barrels superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
50 Bags Pimento
Newport, Nov. 25.

TO LET,
THE three-story Fire-proof Store
No. 2, Market-square.—Possession
given immediately.—Also, The Stores
No's. 95 and 97 Thames-street.—
Possession given the 8th of April next.
—Apply to
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, March 10.

To let,
And Possession given the 13th of May
THE Dwelling-House, No. 15,
Mill-street.—For particulars, ap-
ply to
GEORGE ENGS.
Newport, April 21.

To Let,
THE House now occupied by Capt
Appleby, next door to Wm. El-
bery's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Trees.
—For terms, apply to
SILAS DEAN.
Newport, April 21.

For Sale, or to Let,
THE House and Lot, late the
property of, and occupied by
Capt. Thomas Clarke, in Golden-hill
street.—The House is in good repair
and pleasantly situated.—For terms,
apply to
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, April 14

To Let,
Ind Possession given on the 10th May,
THE Dwelling-House late belong-
ing to, and occupied by, Cap-
tain R. Duckray, situated in Thames-
street.—For terms, apply to
W. LEAM TISDALE.
Newport, April 7.

Paper-Hangings.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS
PAPER-HANGINGS, figures
and style entirely new—of prices, from
those which are elegant and neat, to
those which are cheap, very cheap, and
every intermediate quality.—I have
just received, and for sale at

James Hammond's
DRY GOODS STORE &
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 104, Thames-street.

Writing Paper.

Just received, 100 Reams, and for
sale as above, viz.—Hudson & Good-
win's, Hartford, Vellum, first class, and
Burbank's No. 4, Foolscap and Pot,
No. 1 & 2. Hudson & Goodwin's su-
perfine vellum; Ames New-England
hot-pressed, and Ames & Co. Phila-
delphia do. Letter-Paper.

Account-Books.

Ledgers, Wastes, Journals, Cash, In-
voice, Sales, Notes, Receipts, Memo-
randum and BLANK BOOKS, of all
kinds.—Also, A complete assortment
of Commercial BLANKS, and a general
assortment of STATIONARY,
SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c. &c. with a
great variety of NEW BOOKS, for
YOUTH and CHILDREN.
Newport, April 14.

Rhodes & Cahoon

Have constantly for Sale,
INDIA POINT GIN, of the first
Quality, in Pipes, Tierces, and
Barrels.
Newport, Sept. 3.

Beef, Duck, &c

100 Barrels Prime } BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck:
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted
two years old,
For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
No 72, Thames-street.
Newport, March 10.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.
—Also, A new 14-inch Cable of
120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about
700 wt.—For sale by
ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, March 10.

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Su-
perfine FLOUR, and a Quantity
of RYE, for sale on good terms, by
ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, Dec. 23.

FOR SALE,

FIVE EIGHTHS of the
ship TWO-CATHA-
RINES, 346 tons, now ly-
ing at Dighton, and built by
David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—
She has not been at sea—her standing
rigging is of a large size, and made of
the best St. Petersburg Hemp.—She
has also a full suit of sails, made of
English Duck, of suitable numbers for
such a Ship.—The ship has also
the principal part of her running cor-
dage, two bower and stream cables, two
bower, stream and kedje anchors, long-
boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-
casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest
part of her ballast.—Those who wish to
purchase, will apply to
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, Feb. 23.

FOR SALE,

NINE SIXTEENTHS of
the Ship COMET,
about 350 Tons burthen,
now laying at Gardner's
Wharf.—For further particulars and
terms, apply to
JOHN COGGESHALL
Newport, March 3.

For Sale.

THE House and Lot in Clarke-
street, No. 4, now occupied by
Mrs. Mary Sayre.—For terms, apply
to
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, April 27.

Employment.

ONE, or TWO FAMILIES, with 10 or
12 Children, from 7 to 18 years
of age, or upwards, may find employ-
ment in the COTTON FACTORY, at
Portsmouth, N. I. by application to
PAUL ANTHONY, at the Factory, or
to the Subscriber.
EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Newport, April 14.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale
wholesale and retail, at his store
No 67, Thames-street—Black and
blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue
and mixt ditto: 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small
case best gilt and plated buttons; black
and blue superfine and middling Cas-
imers; Manchester shirtings and can-
bricks; shawls; white threads, with a
variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhd's prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flour.

Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls. Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.
Newport, March 10.

NEW GOODS.

Harvey Sessions,

No 162, Thames-street,
HAS just received from Boston, a
fresh supply of GOODS, which,
in addition to his former stock, makes
his present assortment of Dry Goods
very complete.—Among many other
Goods, which he will sell very cheap,
are black, blue, brown and mixed super-
fine BROADCLOTHS; super and com-
mon Sattinets, vestings, London prints,
white, color'd and black 4-4 and 6-4
cotton cambricks; linen do.; 4-4 and
6-4 mul-mul, book, and figurd mus-
lins; black lustrings and crapes; black
and figurd silk handkerchiefs; nan-
keens, laces, sewing silks and twist,
tapes, pins, bobbins, &c.

Also, A great assortment of Ameri-
can manufactured Woollen and Cotton
Goods; all of which he will sell for
cash, or approved credit, as low as can
be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—He still continues to solicit
the payment of all accounts, of more
than three months standing.
Newport, March 3.

Washington Bridge

Lottery, No 5.
SCHEME.
3 Prizes of \$ 2000
3 do 1000
10 do 500
50 do 100
100 do 50
250 do 20
3000 do 7

To be drawn in May next.
Tickets and Shares, in the above
neat little Lottery, can be obtained for
Cash only, at
JOSIAH C. SHAW's,
Newport, March 10.

John Hull,

HAS taken the Shop No 3, Wash-
ington-square, where he has re-
commenced the Tailoring business.—
He solicits the patronage of his friends
and the public in general, flattering
himself that he shall be enabled to merit
their favours.
Newport, April 7.

THE Subscriber having removed
with his Family, will sell the
HOUSE of his late residence in New-
port; or exchange it for a Farm on the
Island he should approve.—But if a
Sale is not made by the 1st of May,
will Rent it.
Proposals in writing, stating offers for
the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE,
Esq. will be forwarded to
WALTER CHANNING.
Newport, Feb. 9.

To Let,

And immediate possession given.
A New two-story HOUSE, with a
Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm
in Middletown.—If required, a Garden
will be let with the House.—Any per-
son wishing a pleasant country resi-
dence, during the summer months, can-
not fail of being pleased with the situa-
tion.—For terms, &c. apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Newport, May 10.

To Let,

And possession given immediately.
THE lower part of a Dwelling-
House, pleasantly situated in Spring
street, in good repair, with a garden,
well of water, and other conveniences.
—Also, A Bake-house in Spring-street,
being a good stand for the Baking bu-
siness.—For terms, &c. enquire of
SAMUEL I. GREENE.
Newport, May 4

To let,

And immediate Possession given,
THAT large and commodious new
House, next east of the estate of
P. M. Mumford, Esq.—The House is
very well calculated for a public
House.—Apply to
CRANSTON & SHAW.
Newport, March 31.

New Dictionary.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for Sale,
THE American Standard of Or-
thography and Pronunciation,
an Improved DICTIONARY of the
English Language, abridged for the
use of Schools.—By BURGESS ALL-
SON, D. D.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,
The most extensive Assortment in
this State, of BOOKS in the various
departments of Literature, which will
be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as
at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit
are regularly received and for sale as
above.
Gentlemen of the Law, and others,
can be furnished at short notice, with
any Book they may want.

Just received, a few more Copies of
THE RECLUSE OF NORWAY,
by Miss ANN MARIA PORTER, 4
vols. in two.—Price \$2.
April 22, 1815.

George Engs,

HAS just received a supply of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
and has now for sale, a handsome As-
sortment, at reduced prices, at his
store, No 170, Thames-street.

He keeps likewise a constant supply
of Nails, Brads, and Tacks, of almost
every description.

Also, New-York double ALE, by
the barrel.
Newport, April 7.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Fea-
ther BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars,
kept constantly for sale, by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 2, Charles-street.
Newport, March 10.

William White,

No. 21, Long-Wharf—Has for Sale,
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and
New-York FLOUR
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.
Newport, Feb. 17.

To Let,

THE House in Walnut-street,
No. 6, belonging to the Sub-
scriber.—For terms, apply to EDWARD
TAURSTON, Esq. in Newport.
CHRIS. R. PERRY.
Bristol, March 21.

The Patent improved Gas Apparatus,

FOR Lighting Manufactories, Mines,
Mills, Streets, Theatres, Light-
Houses, &c. will be put up complete
for operation on reasonable terms, and
every information given on application to
WINSTON LEWIS, Boston, or
DAVID MELVILLE, Newport.
N. B.—The Gas Lights may be seen
in operation any time during the ap-
proaching Summer, at the Bathing-
House in Newport.
* * * The Bathing-House will be
open for the season, from and after the
15th of May next.
Newport, April 28.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 Acres of good Land
pleasantly situated on the east
side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles
from Newport, in the town of Ports-
mouth, being the Black Point Farm,
which abounds with the most valuable
sea manure, and a quarry of stone suit-
able for building; with 2 Dwelling
Houses, and other necessary buildings,
consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c.
and 2 good orchards. It will be
sold together or in separate Farms—
may be divided into 2 or 3 Farms
conveniently, all having an equal privi-
lege to the shore for manure.—For
terms, which will be liberal, apply to
DANIEL CHASE.
Portsmouth, 4th of 5th mo. 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers suffer considerable inju-
ry every season from persons travel-
ling over their fields and fences in all directions,
particularly from those who carry guns
and dogs, by which practice their Cows and
flock are frightened, and driven about the
fields, the grass &c. trampled down, and the
fences damaged.—As they have not
was an opportunity of personally inform-
ing those who thus trespass upon them, of the
injury they do them, no doubt unintentional-
ly, and without thought, they therefore
practise this method of earnestly requesting, that
practise they complain of, may be discon-
tinued; and that no person will in future
cross their Lots, on any pretence whatever.
Constant Taber, Thomas Townsend,
Samuel Vernon, John Easton, Edward
Simmons, B. B. Mumford, S. T. Au-
tham, Audley Clarke, Stephen Cahoon
John P. Mann.
Newport, April 21.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by J. ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price \$2 per Annum.—\$1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

[Vol. LIV.—No. 2774.]

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,
A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, which they will sell at very reduced prices,—from \$4 to \$11 each.
They have also constantly for Sale,
An extensive collection of BOOKS, every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount, (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.
May 27, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers who were appointed by the Hon. General Assembly, at the session held in May last, a committee to audit all claims against the State, arising from measures taken for the defence thereof, during the late War; hereby give notice, that there will be a meeting of said Committee, at the General-Treasurer's Office in Newport, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of deciding upon such demands as may be laid before them.—Those persons therefore, who have claims of the above description, are called upon to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Committee, on or before the said day.
NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
CHARLES BRAYTON, } Committee.
WILLIAM ENNIS.
Newport, May 22.

Extract,

FROM A LAW OF CONGRESS,
Passed Feb. 27th, 1815,
ORDERING ALL
Masters or Managers of any Steam Boat, Packet, or other Vessel, to deposit their LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE.

AND be it further Enacted,
Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steam boat, packet, or other vessel, which shall pass from one port or place to another, or place, in the United States, where a post-office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, in the day time, and within two hours after the next sun-rise if the arrival be at night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for such port or place, to the post-master there, for which he shall be entitled to receive of such post-master two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the post-master general; and if any master or manager of a steam boat, or other vessel, shall fail so to deliver any letter, or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure.
Sec. 5. And be it further Enacted, That every person employed on board any steam-boat, or other vessel employed as a packet, shall deliver every letter and packet of letters, intrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam-boat, or other vessel; and before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and for every failure, or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter and packet.

Post-Office,

NEWPORT, (R. I.) May 22d, 1815.
THE above LAW will be enforced against the Master or Manager of any Steam-Boat, Packet or other Vessel, that shall not act in conformity thereto.
B. D. MUMFORD, Post-Master.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq. of Newport, deceased, and having been bonded as the law directs, requests persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, at Mr. P. O. RICHMOND'S Store, in Thames-street.
PETER BOURS, Executor.
Newport, May 27.

New Charts

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for Sale at their Book, Stationary & Chart Store, No. 1 & 3, Long-Wharf,
BLUNT's new and much improved CHARTS of the WHOLE AMERICAN COAST.—Also, A new and correct CHART of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, and the Coast of West-Florida, with a book of printed directions to accompany it.—This Chart has been pronounced very correct, and is taken from a recent survey.
A L S O,
The complete MEDITERRANEAN PILOT, in Twenty Sheets, and containing a plan of every Harbour in the Mediterranean.—Price \$25.
May 20, 1815.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,
A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinets, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, balizes, hostery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 26.

Simeon Martin,

Has just received, and for sale at his Store in Church-Street,
TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthen Ware, and many other articles.—He has also for sale at Store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.
Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop, in Thames-Street, together with the Chaise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of
SIMEON MARTIN.
Newport, May 19.

FOR SALE.

And Possession given immediately.
THAT Valuable LOT, with a small Shop thereon, situated in Thames-street, and next south of Joseph Briggs's.—An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to DAVID HUFFUM, or JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
N. B.—A quantity of building Stone may be had with the Lot.
Newport, 5th mo. 25th, 1815.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

JOHN 24, 1815
THE Creditors of JOHN MARSH, of Newport, in the county of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 23, 1815.
THE Creditors of CYRUS JOHNSON, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 17, 1815.
THE Creditors of ELISHA CHASE, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Paper-Hangings and Borders.

J. C. SHAW.

HAS just received from Hartford, (Conn.) and offers for Sale at No. 118, Thames-Street, a large and extensive Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, at the Manufactory Prices.
Newport, May 5.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE Sold at SHAW's Office.

No. 406,

In the Board of Health Lottery, came up a Prize of
500 Dollars,

No. 8964,

A Prize of
200 Dollars,

Both of which were sold at the Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office of
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Where can be obtained a few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares in the Grand Plymouth Beach LOTTERY, \$20,000 Highest Prize—and in the Washington Bridge Lottery, \$2000 Highest Prize.
Newport, May 26.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE From WAITE's Office.

No. 28,786

Came out of the Wheel the 63d day's Drawing of the Board of Health LOTTERY, the capital Prize of

20,000 dls.

The Ticket was sold at the Truly-Fortunate Lottery-Office of

G. & R. WAITE,

NEW-YORK,

To a Gentleman in that City, in December last.

All the three Capital Prizes in this Lottery were from the Offices of

G. & R. WAITE,—viz.

The 40,000 Dollar Prize,

The 20,000 Dollar Prize,

*The 10,000 Dollar Prize.

As was Also,

The 3,000 Dollar Prize,

The 2,000 Dollar Prize,

Both The 2,000 Dollar Prizes,

Three of 1,000 Dollars each,

And most of the 500—200 & 100 Dollars Prizes.

G. & R. WAITE

Now offer for sale at their Offices in New-York, Albany, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

Tickets and Shares in the Grand National Lottery,

Authorized by Congress,

Which positively commences drawing in the City of Baltimore on the

28th of August ensuing.

Highest Prize.

5 Prizes of 20,000 Dollars each,

2 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars each,

10 Prizes of 5,000 Dollars each,

25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars each,

G. & R. WAITE will guarantee the payment of all prizes they sell, and will advance Cash to them as soon as drawn.

N. B.—All Tickets sold by G. & R. WAITE, have their name printed on the back of each.

All Orders for Tickets from WAITE's Offices, will be attended to by

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

At his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office

No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, May 18.

Job E. Townsend,

Offers for Sale at his shop in Mill-street,

FIVE Thousand Feet Cherry-tree

BOARDS.—Wanted to Hire, One or two journeymen Cabinet Makers—Also, An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Newport, May 26.

Merino Sheep.

The following extracts from the Second Report of the Merino Society of Great-Britain, may not be uninteresting, at this time, to many of our farmers and manufacturers.—The Society was established for the purpose of encouraging the breed of Merino Sheep in that country;—it is supported by a long list of Members, among whom are several of great respectability;—and at the head of which appears the name of Sir Joseph Banks, as President. From the whole tenor of the report, which was published in 1812, it appears that a great deficiency of fine wool, for their manufactures, was apprehended; and it was conjectured, that it would require at least twenty years, before they would be able to supply, by wool of English growth, the quantity annually imported.—The state of Spain, since the publication of the report, has been such as to induce a belief that their flocks have suffered a still greater diminution. Happy, therefore, may we consider ourselves, that the enterprise of a few individuals has secured to the United States this useful animal. Whether the wool is therefore sought for by our own manufacturers, or those abroad, the rearing of these Sheep cannot fail to continue an object deserving the attention of every Farmer.—An additional inducement for introducing this breed on every farm, will be found in the extracts of the report, concerning the quality of the mutton; from which it appears, that the various crosses afford mutton equal, if not superior, to any of their former breeds;—and, in many instances, a decided preference has been given to the Merino mutton. Many proofs of this might be adduced,—such are selected as it is hoped will be satisfactory, and are best adapted, by their brevity, for insertion in a public journal.

EXTRACTS.

"The vast importance of our woollen manufactures is demonstrated by the retrospect of a century; not a year of which elapsed without manifesting that to our ancestors it was an object of the first solicitude. Public attention, till lately, was not directed to the production of Merino Wool; and the principal commercial advantages of Spain, have been derived from our neglect, and want of foresight.—The following brief statement of our importations, during the last three years, shew the numerous benefits we have conferred on other nations:

Spanish. Other sorts. Total.	
1809	5,046,707 1,799,226 6,845,933
1810	8,133,205 2,802,318 10,935,523
1811	4,291,973 445,324 4,737,197
The importations of Sheep's wool on an average of four years, ending 5th January, 1811, amounted to 7,865,107 lbs. and were from that date to the 31st of July in the same year, as follows:	
Germany and North of Europe,	41,594
Portugal,	372,681
Spain and Gibraltar,	2,147,696
Malta and Levant,	49,654
Ireland and the Isle of Man,	3,690
Cape of Good-Hope,	4,318
States of America,	1,103
Brazil,	12,741
Prize Wool,	1,193

Total Pounds, 3,140,070

"The flocks of fine-wooled sheep in Spain, before the invasion of that unhappy country by Bonaparte, was estimated at about 6,000,000; of these a moiety, perhaps three-fourths, are already destroyed, and the remainder daily diminishing by rapine and neglect.—From what corner of the earth, then, can the manufactures of this country be supplied with fine wool, for the next 20 years?—This is a most curious question; and whenever the manufacturers shall be convinced of their real situation for a supply of fine wool, the growers thereof in England will meet with a very different reception from them, from that which they have hitherto experienced. That day is not far distant; we have not at present in this kingdom, a single year's consumption of fine Spanish wool on hand; small quantities are still escaping the ravages of the tyrant, and finding their way through Portugal, from Spain to England; but it is too much to expect, that even these adventurous supplies can continue for any length of time.

"The quality of the Mutton.
"Interested individuals have created so many doubts, of the quality of the Merino Mutton, that those persons who have had no opportunity of correcting their judgment by experience, suffer themselves to be misled by assertions,

which probably had their origin in observations on Mutton in Spain.—From such premises can correct assertions be drawn? Mutton is eaten in Spain, only by the lowest description of the people, except in the houses of a few noblemen and gentlemen, who prize marine vegetables in the English manner, and the excellence of their mutton has never been questioned."

"The comparative price of mutton in London, forms a good criterion of its value.—Mr. King, of Newgate market, sells Merino Mutton for a half-penny a pound more than any other; not, as he declares, on account of public curiosity, but its superior flavour."

There is an excellence peculiar to Merino sheep and their crosses, which has hitherto been little noticed; their hind-quarters are heavier than their forequarters, consequently the greater weight of mutton is in the more profitable joints.

"Mr. Tollet, an early and extensive breeder of Merino sheep, and a coadjutor of Lord Somerville, has found a ready sale for, and perfect approbation of his mutton, of Staffordshire. Mr. Hunt records, that his wethers have always turned out to his most complete satisfaction, in the public;—while Mr. Hatfield, residing in the Isle of Wight, more particularly supports the conjecture of the Duke of Bedford, by informing us, that many gentlemen of his acquaintance think this mutton equal to Welch. Dr. Parry, too, who can never be mentioned among Merino breeders without respect and admiration, mentions in his Facts, "that at Bath, from its size and flavour, it has always been much courted, and has sold in the market for the highest price."

Mr. Armitage, of Webton Court near Hereford, says, "I am decidedly of opinion, that the Merino sheep will endure the hardship and drudgery of folding, and bear the weather equal to any South Down; and I have some yearlings highly crossed, and very fine in the wool, weighing from 14 to 16 pounds per quarter."—Mr. Sutton, of Ecton in Cheshire, makes the following communication:—"About five years since, I began the Merino cross on Ryland ewes—I was then in possession of a flock of Leicestershire sheep, which I had good reasons to think were some of the best in the country, as they had taken several premiums at our Agricultural shows. The crossed Merino wool sold that year for 8s. 6d. per pound, the Leicester for 1s. 2d.—the former much the greater weight. This determined me to sell the whole of my Leicester flock;—and I now keep only the crossed Merinos. The sheep which I have hitherto tried, feed quick, make beautiful mutton, and good flavoured." Several gentlemen in this neighbourhood having heard much and against it, desired to have a quarter of some one-year old wethers I was killing;—and having tasted it, unanimously declared, that they never tasted better mutton of its age." Mr. Allen, of Haynes, Bedfordshire, sends his account of this flock, amounting to about 1000. "For many years I kept on my farm Leicesters, and then South-downs, sparing no expense to procure the best of their kinds, but from observation and conviction, I changed to the Merino's—about 10 years ago, in which breed I have continued ever since, finding them more healthy, and having fewer losses than with either of the other breeds. My mutton of the various dips is highly approved, and I obtain the highest price going for the best mutton of other breeds."

The Secretary, after giving the opinions and calculations of Mr. Tharp and Mr. Birbeck, corroborating those already cited, but which are too long to insert here, addresses himself thus to the President of the Society:—"Mr. Tharp and Mr. Birbeck are gentlemen whose statements must carry with them so much weight, that further authorities need not be resorted to. Upon the whole therefore, no doubt remains, but the merino race and its crosses may be so improved as ultimately to fulfil your prediction, sir, by carrying 'The finest wool in the world, which is Spanish, on the best mutton in the world, which is English,' thus uniting the five qualities required by Sir John Sinclair in a perfect breed of sheep—"form, fleece, fat, flesh and flavour."

LOTTERIES.

Every part of the United States, have in a certain degree encouraged Lotteries, as a Lottery is found to be the readiest way to collect money—and it is a sure, yet voluntary tax. A celebrated satirist, gives the following as the cause of the spirit of Lottery adventure:—"Somebody must draw the highest prize—anybody may draw it—nobody knows who will draw it—therefore every body buys a ticket."

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING-POST.

Turreau's Sketch.—Our readers will be amused this evening with a translation of the opinion which M. Turreau, formerly French minister of the U. S. formed, from what he saw, during a residence of some years, at Baltimore and Washington. He speaks contemptuously enough of us, of our government, our morals and customs, and it must be acknowledged not altogether without reason. Have we forgot, that in such error was he once held at Washington, as the representative of the great nation, that he had only to curl his whiskers, and look big, in the name of his master, and it was sufficient to put an immediate stop to a trade we had commenced with an independent nation? Have we forgot, that he once insulted the administration in the most gross manner by writing them a saucy letter, and added a second insult by refusing to take it back; all which they quietly pocketed, and smothered the disgrace till accident brought it to light?—As to what he says of our morals and manners, we beseech it may be recollected, it could only relate to the society with which he was conversant.

Translated for the New-York Evening-Post, from the Journal de Paris, April 3.

A Sketch of the political situation of the United States of America, by Gen Turreau, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States of America.

We have many accounts of the United States, but we are never wearied of hearing of those commonwealths civilized upon a soil yet savage, of that transplantation less English than European, of that country still new and already flourishing, which appears never to have belonged to England but for the purpose of blending in its manners the British originality with the independence of the new world, religious sentiments with the fantastical innovations of modern reformers, and the insatiable industry of commerce with the simplicity of the inhabitants of the forests.

M. Turreau has not seen the Anglo-Americans with enthusiasm: he extols not their morality, and he approves not of their political system. His principles are severe.—He asserts without hesitation "that a state at once democratic and mercantile, cannot have a long political existence."—He says to the Americans, and it is his general conclusion: "Nature has been too liberal towards you, for you not to renounce advantages which are but precarious; because they enter not into her views, and because they mislead you from your true destination. Be agriculturalists! If you become manufacturers, let it be only to supply your necessities: stop there! above all, have no foreign commerce, except in your ports.—Open them to the merchants of all nations; and go not out of them yourselves? Amend your Constitution: do not grant naturalization with so much facility; your population will increase with less rapidity, but it will be more sound. Reform and simplify your jurisprudence.—Renounce conquest. Be, in short, what you ought to be, an isolated people, &c."

The author maintains that the legislators who founded the federal government, and those who constituted the particular states, had not any determinate plan; and that upon every occasion when they deviated from the English system, they have shewn themselves incapable of grand political conceptions. "Unless," he adds, "we may attribute to them a secret design, the object of which was to replace their constituents gradually and insensibly under the yoke of England." It is apparent that M. Turreau does not admit such a supposition; his intention cannot be to calumniate the Americans; but he expresses himself with that force, in order to divert them from a system, which by crowding them upon their unfertile coasts, and drawing them to the ocean without their having a real naval force, delivers them, according to him, either to the influence, or to the insults of England, and authorizes the latter to treat them as rebellious subjects.

Since 1811, the period at which this sketch was written, the events, which had first appeared to justify the fears of the author as to the destiny of the Americans, proved in the sequel that popular governments have a secret power, upon which they themselves dare not rely, unless their enemies continue in a course of offensive conduct, to restore union and consequently the national energy.

There may then be somewhat of exaggeration in the application of M. Turreau's principles; but that circumstance will not destroy the justice of those same principles. That suitability which remains superior to the caprices of nations and which can alone give them durable inclinations, that force of circumstances which prescribed to the English Islanders to be a commercial people, would say to the Anglo-Americans, be above every thing, cultivators. The people who should be nourished by the fertile plains of the Western States, would more than any other, have real power, that which has nothing to fear. A numerous population, but which would live in abundance in the midst of their extensive territories, would be sufficient,

with the love of country, to render the banks of the Ohio and of the Tennessee inviolable, and to protect their independence.

An army from the ports of the old continent will not get behind the Alleghany mountains; the present possessors of Canada will scarcely increase in population; the savages can neither multiply nor unite together; and the Spanish possessions will be given up to a long alternative of intestine divisions or of indolence. But those inestimable advantages have been forgotten; repose and obscure happiness rarely satisfy men. The want of institutions framed with sufficient wisdom to give an uniformity of inclination to a mixture of families who have not a common origin, continues among the Americans the egotism which that diversity of primitive manners must necessarily have produced, and by inevitable consequence a factious spirit and political imprudence.

A residence of eight years in the United States has permitted the author to examine whether the prosperity of that republic, which forms a spectacle so new to the greater part of Europeans, proceeds from any accidental circumstances, or whether it reposes upon solid foundations, upon a happy accordance of the institutions with the natural necessities of the country. It might be observed to him that that imperfect prosperity might suffice for the existence as well as for the character of the Americans; doubtless they owe it in a great degree to external circumstances; but their happiness will be of long duration, if it ceases only with the miseries of the old world.—When our political convulsions shall be appeased, Europe will not thereby be cured of the restless discontent of the inhabitants of an old and populous country, where the imagination is ardent, and the means of existence limited. There will always be numbers of men desirous of living more at large in the vast spaces of Louisiana and Kentucky.

But, M. Turreau will say, the political body has no consistency; the federal chain is illusory; congress can effect nothing, it is subjected to the influence of popular factions, and to the more pernicious influence of commercial interests: those fluctuating interests, always foreign from true political principles, subjugate opinion itself; and not only the spirit of commerce is contrary to the spirit of democracy, but foreign commerce, to which the Americans are passionately attached, is precisely what is unsuitable for them. Nevertheless, I will answer him, they will subsist, and notwithstanding so many errors, that country will long be the asylum of unfortunate men and also the land of promise to romantic spirits. The situation of the U. S. protects them, and it is the security which that situation inspires, that permits them to abandon themselves to a sort of political disorder.

The moment perhaps approaches when the States of the West and South will detach themselves from those of the North; but that division will not be the effect of enmity, it will leave them common interests, and by giving more activity to their operations, will render them stronger in a defensive war.

That separation would undoubtedly take from them the hope of becoming what is called in Europe a great power, but that would be also a benefit. Hitherto, commerce appears to be the only foundation of such a pretension; it is therefore chimerical. If commerce has elevated Great Britain, that consideration itself, as M. Turreau observes, ought to dissuade the Americans from entering into competition with a very great inferiority of means. It is not reflection, it is a sort of prejudice that from the beginning has induced them to follow the tract of the mother country. Thus the desire of gain became a blind habit, political principles were weakened: and very soon Congress itself was obliged to conform to the speculations of some merchants and yield to the seditious cry of a few seamen, "the sea or bread."

These observations that the author addresses to the Americans, those reproaches that he makes to them, are dictated by "regret at seeing a people whom dangers and glory encircled in the cradle, lose in youth their rights to independence and to prosperity, when their early virtues ought to have secured to them both." The Americans may yet, according to him, abandon a disastrous system, "make a general reform in their institutions, and content themselves with enjoying the benefits that they have received from nature and which the most happy geographical position seems to guarantee to them."

If any errors creep into a good work, they are the first things that are remarked: I perceive one in this. The author expresses himself very justly on the subject of popular governments; but in order to prove against those whom he terms the detractors of democracies, that democratic governments can very well subsist under the protection of a well organized confederation, he cites Switzerland in particular, and he says afterwards that in such a confederation there can be only representative democracies: now the confederation of the 13 Cantons knew no other real democracy than in the small cantons, and the democracy of those mountains was not representative; as for the traces

of democracy that are found in the erratic cantons, they are equally strangers to the representative system.

M. Turreau has proved in this work the talents of an observant statesman of an enlightened philosopher and a friend to liberty. I should disdain to observe that his style is remarkable for energy and correctness, did not that merit become more rare every day.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

THERE are two opposite extremes in sentiment, each of which has been productive of ill consequences in practice; the one, a supercilious contempt of the wisdom of former ages; and the other, a blind veneration of it.

Within these last thirty years the world teemed with authors and admiring readers, in whose dreamy fancy a new and sublime order of things was rising out of the chaos of the past; not through the regenerating influence of christianity, but by the mere force of human reason. In their wild conceptions the light of antiquity was gross darkness, and its maxims and institutions were to be brushed away as vile rubbish. The men of all former ages they considered as dwarfs or pigmies, worthy rather of scorn than veneration. The world they thought had been all along in swaddling clothes, in the imbecility of pining infancy; but that the age of reason was beginning to dawn, and men, ere long, would be as gods. Ships and ploughs would be taught to guide themselves. Balloons would supersede the necessary use of horses and carriages. All old things, being the offspring of barbarian ignorance and vile prejudice, were to be done away. An end would be happily put to distinction of property, to the ties of matrimony, to peculiar affection for our own children, to all the narrow partialities arising from nearness of blood.—Every heart would embrace in its warm affections no less than the whole world. A system of morals and customs, entirely new, would be reared up; a system, beautiful, magnificent, lofty—reaching even to the heavens!

These impious fooleries having had their day, are now, with pretty general consent, scoffed off the stage.

On the other hand, some are ever prating about the superior wisdom of former times; as if the world were constantly retrograding rather than improving. This, though not so pernicious an error as the former, is yet an error of hurtful consequence, in so far as it tends to damp and discourage the laudable spirit of enterprise and improvement.

"In ancient times," as Lord Bacon remarked, "the world was by so many ages younger and less experienced than it is in our own times." The author of this remark was, in point of talent, one of the greatest men of his times, and one of the greatest even that ever dwelt in clay. He lived more than two centuries back; and to use his remark now, it may be truly said—in even Lord Bacon's times, the world was by so many ages younger and less experienced than it is in our own times. Indeed there have since been made a great many very important and useful discoveries and improvements, such as Bacon himself never dreamt of.

The chequered age we live in, along with all its pernicious follies and heavy iniquities, is an age fraught with useful discoveries, and grand designs and plans of philanthropy. This terra-queous globe and the nations and tribes inhabiting it are much better known now, than at any former period.—Through means of new inventions we enjoy many comforts and conveniences, of which our progenitors were destitute; while fresh sources of knowledge are opened to us with regard to the customs, manners and conditions, of the various branches of the great family of man. Merely by the novel applications of the power of Steam, surprising facilities and accommodations have been furnished, as well to the traveller as to the artisan.

I should far exceed my proper limits were I to mention even the twentieth part of the useful discoveries and improvements of the present age, and of which these United States may boast of their full share. Passing these over, I will notice, and but just notice, five particulars of immense interest and magnitude.

The institution of the *Humane Society*, resulting in the rescue of thousands, already in appearance within the pale of death.

Vaccination, which in a manner has put an end to the awful ravages of the small pox.

The Lancasterian system of education, by means of which many thousands of children are yearly taught the rudiments of learning, and accustomed to read the bible; who but for that invention, must have been brought up in ignorance.

The abolition, to a great extent, of the abominable *Slave Trade*, which had been one of the most crying sins of Christendom—not to say, of the whole world.

And lastly, though most important, the astonishing spread of sacred and saving truth, by means of Bible Societies, and recent translations of that

blest book into many different languages, together with the spiritual labours of christian missionaries in some of the heathen regions of the earth.

What other single age has done more, or even so much?

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 27

Down Louis.—up Napoleon.—The French national ship *Hermione*, that arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Guadaloupe, under the Bourbon flag, yesterday fired a salute, and hoisted the tri-coloured flag. The "Advocate" says—"the substitution of the *Napoleon* instead of the *Bourbon* flag, on board the French frigate *Hermione*, was by order of Baron Lescallier, Consul-General of France, who communicated to the Captain of the frigate his official despatches relating to the restoration. The Consul went on board the frigate to assist in the ceremony, and after pronouncing an eloquent address to the crew, the cry of *vive l'Empereur* was shouted by all hands."—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

MAY 31.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the sch. *Weazel*, Newson, from Cadiz, which port he left on the 1st of April, in co. with 33 sail of Spanish transports, with 5 or 6000 troops on board, destined for Carthage, under convoy of two frigates. By this arrival we learn, that the next day after apt. N. sailed, he passed to windward of the Algerine squadron, consisting of 7 sail, 2 of which were frigates, standing into the Straits.—One of them, (a brig) chased the *Weazel* for 6 hours, and displayed his flag.—It was known at Cadiz, that the Dutch fleet were in pursuit of this squadron.

Cadiz was apparently quiet, and King Ferdinand was at Madrid. Very little was said at Cadiz of the return to France of the Emperor Napoleon. Markets at Cadiz were dull. Flour 7 dollars. No American vessels had arrived at Cadiz since the Peace; but two had arrived at Gibraltar from North-Carolina.

We have been favoured by Capt. H. with Madrid Gazettes to the 8th April, which are barren of intelligence.

The Steam Frigate.

We understand the Steam Frigate, *FULTON THE FIRST*, will move from the dock to-morrow morning for the purpose of trying her machinery, when our citizens may have the satisfaction of witnessing the first essay of this wonderful vessel. The Frigate will be accompanied by the New-Haven Steam Boat, capt. Bunker, as a tender, with a band of music.

Captain Sheriff, who arrived here on Monday in 21 days from New-Orleans, informs that the gun-boat had just brought in one of the Barratarian pirates and her prize, a Spanish schooner, laden with cochineal, &c.

From the Buffalo Gazette of May 23

FORT NIAGARA GIVEN UP.

Yesterday Fort Niagara was evacuated by the English, and was taken possession of by the American troops. This event has been protracted to an unreasonable length: but, it is to be explained, we learn, in this way; Maj. Gen. Murray, Governor of Upper Canada, sent a dispatch to Sackett's Harbor in April last, to Major General Brown, notifying the General, that he was authorized and ready to deliver up Fort Niagara, according to treaty; this dispatch reached the harbour a few days after Gen. Brown left that place for Washington.

The mails now pass to Lewistown; and will shortly be extended to the Fort. Captain Craig, of the artillery, is assigned to the command of Fort Niagara.

We understand that the following British regiments are ordered to proceed to Europe immediately:—Royal Scots 2d batt.; 6th regt 1st do; 32d do. 1st do; 90th do. 1st do; 97th do. 1st do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

LATE FROM CANADA

We were yesterday politely favoured with Quebec papers of 18th, and Montreal to 20th May. A few extracts follow:—

QUEBEC, MAY 18.—The Captain of the Cathcart Transport, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Gravesend on the 7th April, brought no papers, but states that no account of hostilities had transpired at the time of his sailing. The Cathcart is one of 150 transports hired to come to America to take home troops. It is said that these vessels are provisioned for four months.

It was officially notified by the Admiralty, on the 27th March, that no convoys would be appointed for North America.

This harbour now displays a numerous shipping consisting principally of transports which wintered in the river. Some detachments of the corps in the upper parts of the province, have come down to Quebec. Generals Stovin, Brisbane, Commodore Owen, and a great number of officers of different corps of the army have been for some time in town.

Mr. Besserer, late capt. of the 6th

regiment, embarked yesterday, called to see in the St. Lawrence, with whom to erect houses, and make other preparations for additional settlements on the Portage, and the road to New Brunswick.

We have seen a letter from Scotland brought by the *Dunlop*, dated 25th March, mentioning that fifteen Scotch, English, Scotch and Irish were preparing to embark, for the purpose of settling in the Canadas, under great encouragement from the government.

Assembly of the Legislature.

Yesterday the two houses of the General Court convened in this town. Of the House of Representatives, 10 members were present. They elected Benjamin Pollard, Esq. Clerk, he having 268 votes, and C. P. Sumner, Esq. the opposing candidate, 101. The Hon. Timothy Bigelow was chosen Speaker, he having 271 votes, and Benjamin Green, Esq. the democratic candidate, 102.

In Senate there were present members The Hon. John Phillips was chosen President by 23 votes. Eight votes were given for the Hon. John Holmes. Samuel M'Cleary, Esq. was unanimously chosen Clerk, and Robert C. Vose, Esq. Assistant Clerk.

Committees of the two houses were appointed to count the votes for Governor and for other purposes.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This truly fortunate and gallant came into the upper harbor on Monday last, and cast anchor amid the shouts of numerous spectators, and the roar of artillery. Capt. Stewart, whose bravery and skill has given additional lustre to the naval reputation of our country, landed at Long-wharf, accompanied many of his Officers, where he was received by Gen. Welles, and other distinguished citizens, and greeted the hearty acclamations of his admiring countrymen. He was then escorted to the Exchange Coffee House, by Independent Boston Fusiliers, and Capt. Fairbanks, and the Winslow Blues, Capt. Parker, attended by a band. The procession was composed of a large number of Naval and Military Officers, and Citizens.

The numerous vessels in the harbor exhibited their colours; and State flags, and many stores were ornamented with flags, and the windows thronged with spectators.

Report,

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

THE MILITARY

FRANCHISE ESTABLISHMENT

HAS BEEN ORGANIZED BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATE

THE General Staff is composed of

Division of the North. Division of the

Major-Generals.

Jacob Brown. Andrew Jackson

Brigadier-Generals.

Alexander Macomb. Edmund P. Galt

Eliaser W. Ripley. Winfield Scott

Adjutant and Inspector-General

Daniel Parker.

Adjutant-General.

Arthur P. Hayne. Robert Butler.

Quarter-Master-General.

Robert Swartwout.

Deputy Quarter-Master-General

Samuel Brown. S. Champlain

Callender Irving, Commissary-General

of Purchases,

Robert Brent, Paymaster of the Army

Washington Lee, Deputy Paymaster

Gen.

Jonathan Bell, Assistant Deputy

Ambrose Whitlock, Paymasters-General

James T. Dent and Henry Wheeler

Judge-Advocates

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Decius Wadsworth, Colonel.

George Bomford, Lieut. Colonel.

9 Captains, 9 First Lieutenants, 4

Lieutenants, and 5 Third Lieutenants

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Francis Le Baron, Apothecary-General

Christopher Backus, Assistant De

James Cutbush, Assistant De

5 Hospital Surgeons, 15 Hospital

geon's Mates, 2 Garrison Sur

10 Garrison Surgeon's Mates

among them, is Dr. William Tuit

this town.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sen. officer of eng. superint't. mil.

Jared Mansfield, pro. nat. & exper.

D. B. Douglass, assist. do. d

Andrew Ellicott, professor math

J. Wright, assistant, do

Alden Partridge, prof. art engine

William Evelyn, assistant

Samuel Walsh, surgeon

Adam Empie, chaplain & pro

Claudius Bernard, teacher French

C. E. Zoeller, teacher of draw

Pere Thomas, sword-master.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Jos. G. Swift, Colonel.

Walker K. Armistead, Lieut. Col

George Bomford, Majors.

William K'Keo, 6 Majors.

6 Captains, 6 First Lieutenants, 6 S

Lieutenants.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

Moses Porter, Colonel.

J. R. Fenwick, Lieut. Colonel.

Abraham Eustis, Major.

10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants

Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon

1 Surgeon's Mate.

...of Artillery, ...
G. E. Mitchell, ...
Wm. Lindsay, ...
Wm. M. B. ...
O. Armstrong, ...
James B. Many, ...
J. H. Overton, ...
33 Captains, 33 First Lieutenants, 64 ...
Second Lieutenants, and 33 Third ...
Lieutenants.
FIRST INFANTRY.
Daniel Russell, Colonel.
George Croghan, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas S. Joseph, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
SECOND INFANTRY.
Hugh Brady, Colonel.
Ninian Pinkney, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Henry Leavenworth, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
THIRD INFANTRY.
John Miller, Colonel.
Matthew Arbuckle, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Charles K. Gardner, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
FOURTH INFANTRY.
William King, Colonel.
Duncan L. Clinch, Lieut. Colonel.
George M. Brook, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
FIFTH INFANTRY.
James Miller, Colonel.
Jos. L. Smith, Lieut. Colonel.
J. M. Neal, jun., Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
SIXTH INFANTRY.
H. Atkinson, Colonel.
J. Snelling, Lieutenant-Colonel.
John E. Wool, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
SEVENTH INFANTRY.
James McDonald, Colonel.
William R. Boothie, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Daniel Appling, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
EIGHTH INFANTRY.
R. C. Nicholas, Colonel.
W. A. Trimble, Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. Lawrence, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
NINE INFANTRY.
Thomas A. Smith, Colonel.
Wm. S. Hamilton, Lieut. Colonel.
Tabot Chambers, Major.
10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 ...
Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and ...
2 Surgeon's Mates.
Corps of Artillery, 3200 men.
Light Artillery, 660
Infantry, 5449
Militiamen, 680
Total, 9989
Brevet Major Watson and Lieutenant ...
Morris, are the only retained officers be-
longing to this State.—Capt. Heileman,
the commandant of the forts in this har-
bor, is retained, as are also two of his
Lieutenants, Munroe and Fitzhugh.
The United States is to form two
Military Divisions. The North to
include New-England, New-Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; to com-
prise five Military departments. The
number of troops to be stationed in the
North Division, to be 16 companies of
artillery, 10 of light-artillery, 10 of in-
fantry, and 4 of riflemen.
The number of field officers in ser-
vice was 216, regimental officers, 2055;
of the former but 39, and of the latter
but 450 are retained.
An order from the War Department,
announces that the troops enlisted for
the war, are to be discharged as soon
as they can be mustered and paid, and
the discharge of all supernumeraries is
to be completed by the 15th of June.
—Officers not retained in service are
to continue in command at their several
posts until regularly relieved.
Gratitude.—In making the selection
of the officers for the military peace
establishment, the President of the United
States, through his Secretary of War,
declares, that "the honorable men whose
years, or infirmities, or wounds render
them incapable of further service in
warfare, are necessarily excluded."
It is well known that during
peace, when the great object of keep-
ing up even the appearance of an army,
to preserve, and, if possible, extend
the knowledge of military discipline,
retained officers, although by years,
infirmities, or wounds rendered incap-
able of efficient service in active warfare,
could be as useful and efficient in many
situations, as men to whom none of those
objections could be made.
After this decisive proof of democra-
tic gratitude, it is an obvious question;
what is the inducement for officers to
serve long and faithfully, and to risk
their health and limbs in situations of
peril, if the probable and almost
certain consequences will necessarily
exclude them from office and its emolu-

ments, at the very moment when they
have great need of support?
We have no further news from Eu-
rope. The various late received from
France and England, are nearly to the
same date, April 18th. The renewal
of war upon the continent of Europe,
is no longer matter for speculation; it
is an event which appears inevitable.
The entry of France by the Allied ar-
mies, will test the real sentiments of
the French nation; at present we only
know the wishes of the army.
The Slave-Trade.
The Spaniards and Portuguese, it is
said, are carrying on the Slave-Trade
to a greater extent than ever. Spanish
Cuba and the Portuguese Brazil have
been extending their cultivation by
means of a vast influx of slaves from
Africa. From the sixth report of the
African Institution (established in Great-
Britain) it appears that from seventy to
eighty thousand negroes have been car-
ried to Cuba and the Brazil within the
space of a single year.—Brazo, a little
island at the mouth of the Rio Grande,
is made the entrepot for slave-mer-
chants; and to that island they smuggle
over negroes from all parts of the coast.
—It is stated that the country on both
banks of the Rio Grande is quite un-
peopled by the slave trade.
By the 19th article of the late treaty
between the United States and Great-
Britain, both nations agree to use their
best endeavours to abolish the slave-
trade. It is devoutly to be hoped that
they will each be true to this agree-
ment, and that other maritime nations
will unite with them in exertions to put
a full stop to that iniquitous traffic. By
the laws of England that trade is made
felony in British subjects. Our laws
prohibit under heavy penalties the im-
portation of slaves into the United
States: but a great many citizens of
these United States have been engaged,
and, as we understand, are now about
engaging, in the African slave-trade,
under Spanish and Portuguese colors;
and in that disguise they will continue
in the abominable practice of man-steal-
ing, unless prevented by severe pen-
alties of law.
Awful Massacre.—The village of
Cote Sans Dessein (on the Missouri)
has been burnt, and its inhabitants, a-
bout two hundred in number, massa-
cred by the Indians.
This instance of Indian barbarity
should teach the government an im-
portant lesson of prudence; that is,
that no dependence is to be placed in
their fidelity, or love of peace. The
Peace Establishment having placed a
disposable force of 8 or 10,000 troops
in their hands, it will be their fault if
we hear of any more massacres on our
Western frontier. A savage is alone
secure but when in a state of fear. Give
him liberty, and, like the tiger, when
he scents blood, he becomes ferocious.
The Deaf and Dumb.—A number of
gentlemen of Hartford, Connecticut,
have raised a fund by subscription, to
establish in that State an asylum for the
deaf and dumb—where they are to be
educated as in Europe. The society
has appointed Mr. Thomas W. Gallau-
det to go to Europe to acquire the ne-
cessary science and skill to become the
instructor. It is computed there are
upwards of 100 deaf and dumb persons
in Connecticut.
We can state on undoubted authority,
that Mr. Eppes has served a notice on
Mr. Randolph, notifying his intention of
contesting his election. He has ob-
jected to 129 votes, and specifies his
objections to each of them.
Richmond Argus.
Commodore Chauncey, it is said, is
appointed to the command of the
Washington, 74, now fitting for sea at
Portsmouth.
On the 21st ultimo, the United States
brig Saratoga, armed for 18 guns, was
launched at Chatham (Conn.) She is
to be commanded by Capt. J. H. Elton.
The United States brig "Boxer alias
Miami," Captain Porter, is nearly ready
for sea at Chatham (Conn.)
TOWN-MEETING.
The Annual Town Meeting for the
choice of Town Officers, will be on
TUESDAY NEXT.—We trust that
every Freeman, who is attached to the
order and welfare of the Town, will be
punctual in his attendance.
Married,
At New-London, on Sunday the 21st
ult. Rev. WILLIAM MARSH, of Bris-
tol, to Miss SUSAN STOCKMAN, of the
former place.
In this town on the 23d ult. by the
Rev. Mr. Towle, Capt. JOHN W. CA-
MOONE to Miss MARGARET L. BUR-
GESS, daughter of the late Mr. Philip
Burgess, of this town.
On Monday evening last, by the
Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. STEPHEN H.
CROONE to Miss FRANCES STEVENS,
daughter of Mr. Thomas Stevens of
this town.
Died,
At Sherburne (Vermont) on the
15th March, WILLIAM TRIPP, Esq.
in the 72d year of his age,—and on the

3d March, his wife, Mrs. HANNAH
TRIPP, aged 55 years—both formerly
of this town.
At East-Greenwich on the 23d ult.
Mrs. LUCY SPENCER, widow of Mr.
Ebenzer Spencer, in the 95th year of
her age.
At Pawtucket, on Monday last, MA-
THEW SEARLES, Esq. formerly of
Litch-Compton. in the 80th year of his
age.
At Williamstown, (Mass.) after a
painful illness, Hon. DANIEL DEXTER,
aged 48, one of the Justices of the Su-
preme Judicial Court of Massachusetts,
and late Representative in Congress
from that commonwealth.
In this town on Sunday last, Mr.
JOHN AXON, aged 90 years.
On Wednesday last, Mr. JOSEPH
JARRAS, in the 65th year of his age.
The Public are respectfully
informed, that on Wednesday next, at 3
o'clock, P. M. a Sermon will be deliver-
ed in the First Congregational Meeting-
House, before the African Benevolent
Society. The attendance of those who
feel interested in the object of this Asso-
ciation, and are disposed to render it any
pecuniary assistance, ever so small, is
particularly requested.
Newport, June 3d, 1815.
Ship News.
PORT OF NEWPORT.
June 3, 1815.
ENTERED.
Ship Fisher Ames, Winslow, Gottenburg
Sloop Hope, Dennis, New-York
CLEARED.
Ship G. Washington, Wood, Alexandria
Schooner Franklin, Gibbs, Georgetown
Rover, Nickerson, New-York
Sloop Jane, Phillips, ditto
Express, Bliss, ditto
Arrived at this port on Sunday last,
Ship Fisher Ames, Winslow, of this
port, 47 days from Gottenburg, with
350 tons Iron.—Sailed April 11th, in
co. with ships Antonio, Adams, for
Portsmouth, and Shamrock, M'Cowling,
of Wiscasset, for Boston.—Left there,
Ship Good-Intent, Lyndon, and brig
Fame, Kemp, both for this port in 10
days; ship Perseverance, Snow, for
New-York in 4 days; Superior, Coffin,
of Bath for do. in 4; Columbine, Bar-
nard, for do. in 6; Mercator, Churchill,
of New-Bedford, for do. in 6; Africa,
Choats, of Wiscasset for do. in 6; Alice,
M'Kenzie, for do. in 6 days; brig Ma-
ry, Greenleaf, of Newburyport, not be-
gan to load.—April 23d, off Fair Isle,
spoke ship Asia, Remington, from
Copenhagen for Providence.—May 22,
spoke sch'r Edward Preble, Burghis,
2 days from Wiscasset, could not learn
where bound.
Same day, Brig New-York, Edgar,
10 days from Savannah, with cotton,
bound to Providence.
Arrived on Thursday, Sch'r Harriot,
9 days from Beaufort, (S. C.) with 300
casks Rice, bound to Boston.
Same day, Sch'r Sally, from Rich-
mond, with coal, bound to Boston.
A green-bottomed Sloop, having
"Tartar of New-York," on her stern,
was towed into Martha's Vineyard on
the 26th ult.—She is about 40 or 50
tons, had part of her mast, bowsprit and
head standing, had no cargo, and was
full of water; she was taken up about
4 leagues S. S. W. of Noman's land.
More than twenty sail of Russian,
Swedish, Spanish and British vessels ar-
rived at New-York during the last
week, with valuable cargoes, from
England and the West-Indies.
The ship Ann, 127 days from Canton,
with a full cargo of teas and silks, arriv-
ed at Baltimore on the 20th ult.
The brig Hare, Andrews, 22 days
from Martinique, with molasses and su-
gar, arrived at Boston on Tuesday last.
—In consequence of the news of Bonaparte's
arrival in Paris, which reached
Martinique about 10 days before the
Hare sailed, a great alteration had taken
place in the commercial regulations of
the island—almost every article from
the United States would be allowed an
entry; and every article the growth
and produce of the island would be al-
lowed to be exported to the United
States.—The port was declared free
the day before the Hare sailed, and she
was the first American vessel which
obtained a permit to take on board su-
gars. The inhabitants of Martinique
were apprehensive of a visit from the
British to take possession of the Island.
The American vessels at Port-au-
Prince, by last accounts, were loading
with mahogany, in consequence of the
scarcity of Coffee.
Writing Paper.
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,
Two Hundred Reams BURBANK'S
Foolscap and Pot WRITING
PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine
LETTER-PAPER,—which with their
former assortment of Brandywine and
Hartford Papers, makes their stock of
every description of Paper very large,
and which will be sold by the single
Ream or quantity at the Manufactory
prices.
June 3, 1815.

New Goods.
Peter P. Remington,
No. 114, Thames-street,
HAS just received and is now ex-
posing for sale, an extensive as-
sortment of English, French, India and
American GOODS, which will be sold
remarkably Cheap for cash.—Among
them are the following:—Broad-
cloths; Cassimeres; Flannels; su-
perfine cambric Prints; pink, buff and
blue Gingham; black and white Cam-
brics; fine Dimities; gentlemen and
ladies Hosiery; bombazetts; diapers;
vestings; suspenders; dark gingham;
shawls; sheer and fancy Muslins;
shirting cottons; gilt buttons; laces;
black and white silk gloves; black silk
handkerchiefs; blue and yellow Nan-
keens.
Newport, June 2.
PRIME GOODS.
J. W. Eddy,
HAS just opened, an elegant As-
sortment of Prime GOODS, se-
lected from the late importations at
Boston, viz:—London print Calicoes,
new patterns; white Cambrics; plain
and figur'd leno, jaconet and book Mu-
slins; gingham; nankeens; black silk
fringed; and madras handkerchiefs;
vestings; ribbons, silk cords, sewing
silks, millinet, pins, tapes, white and
colored cotton hose, galloons, worsted
bindings, &c. &c.—All of which will
be sold Cheap, and on accommodating
terms.
On hand, as usual, a large sup-
ply of American manufactured Goods,
selling off cheap.
Newport, June 2.
Cheap, cheap Cash Store
William Tilley, 3d.
No. 124, Thames-street.
Informs his Friends and the Public in
general,
THAT he has opened a Dry Goods
Store, in the house next south
of Mr. Nicholas Geffrey, and directly
opposite Mr. Dowe's Hotel, where he
has just received and is now exposing
for sale, an extensive Assortment of
English, India, French and American
GOODS, which he will sell as cheap
as can be purchased in Newport, for
Cash.—Among them are the following:
BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres; Plains;
Flannels; Bombazetts; white and black
Cambrics; Dimities; pink, buff and
blue Gingham; Nankeens; diapers;
superfine cambric Prints; Vestings;
gentlemen and ladies silk and cotton
hose; black, kid and beaver Gloves;
superfine dark gingham; cambric
madras, and silk handkerchiefs; imi-
tation Shawls; sheer muslins; shirting
cottons; Russia sheeting; sewing silk,
pins, ribbons, gilt and plated buttons,
fans, thimbles, button moulds and
tapes, &c. &c.
Newport, June 2.
British Dry Goods,
THAT ARE NEW,
ARE THIS DAY received, and for
Sale, by
James Hammond.
Newport, May 31, 1815.
SCHOOL-BOOKS.
NEW-ENGLAND, and New-York
PRIMERS.
Alden's 1st and 2d part, Webster's,
Pickett's and Murray's Spelling-Books.
Murray's Introduction, Reader and
sequel to do.; Alden's Reader; Stan-
ford's Art of Reading; Columbian Ora-
tor; Scott's Lessons; Bibles; Testa-
ments and other Readers.
Murray's Grammar; do. abridged;
English Exercises adapted to do.
Adams' and Daboll's Arithmetics.
Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's
Dictionaries.
Goldsmith's, Morse's, Cumming's
and Adams's Geographies, with Maps.
Latin Classics.—Adam's Latin Gram-
mar; Ainsworth's Dictionary, Cordell's,
Esop's Fables, Clarke's Nepos, Da-
vidson's Virgil, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero,
and Cæsar Delphini.
Greek Classics.—Gloucester Greek
Grammar, Smith's Greek Grammar,
Greek Testament, Schrevel's Lexicon
Græca Minora.
The above are for Sale at
James Hammond's
Circulating Library & Dry Goods Store
No. 104, Thames-Street.
Newport, June 2.
John Coggeshall,
Has for Sale,
125 M. Shingles.
30 M. clear seasoned Boards.
Also, to Let, One-Half of a House
in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house
in Cross-street, leading to the Point.
Newport, June 2.

Sale at Auction.
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1815,
at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Auction
Room.
TWO Shares in the Rhode-Island
Bridge Company.—Conditions,
Cash.
B. B. HOWLAND, Auctioneer.
Newport, June 3.
Charts, Pilots,
Quadrants, &c.
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
INFORM Masters of Vessels
and SHAMMY, that they continue to
keep for Sale, at their Book, Stationary,
and Chart Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-
Wharf,
Bowditch's Practical Navigator
and American Coast Pilot, (new edi-
tions)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Sea-
man's Daily Assistant, Mercantile
Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary,
Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales,
Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seaman's
Journals—Blank Books of every de-
scription—Walkden's best black lub-
ric Powder—And all kinds of STATION-
ARY, at as low prices as can be pur-
chased in America.
A L S O,
A great Variety of CHARTS
and PILOTS, of the Coasts of Ameri-
ca, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast
of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.
AND
A large Assortment of Com-
mercial and Custom House BLANKS,
comprising Manifests, (foreign and
coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping
Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.
March 11, 1815.
Marine Insurance
Company.
THE Stockholders of this Institu-
tion, are hereby required to meet
at the Office in Pelham-Street, on
MONDAY next, the 5th inst. at X
o'clock A. M. for the purpose of elect-
ing Nine Directors for the ensuing
year, agreeably to the 6th article of the
Charter of said Company; and to trans-
act such other business as may be laid
before them.
By order of the President & Directors,
BENJAMIN PIERCE, Secretary.
Newport, June 2.
Wanted to purchase,
100 Barrels Mackerel FISH, to be
100 do. Herring delivered in 8
50 do. Menhaden } or 10 days.
And to be in shipping order.—Apply
to JOHN COGGESHALL.
Newport, June 2.
MUSIC.
A Young Lady, who understands
Music on the PIANO FORTÉ, wish-
es to teach a few Scholars.—Enquire
at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
June 2, 1815.
For Sale, or To Let,
THE House and Lot, next north
of Mrs. READ's, in Thames-
Street, and belonging to the heirs of
the late Capt. Samuel Lawton.—For
terms, &c. apply to
EDWARD THURSTON.
Newport, May 30.
For Sale
And possession given immediately,
A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE,
pleasantly situated in Spring-
street, in good repair, with a garden,
well of water, and other conveniences.
—For terms, &c. enquire of
SAMUEL I. GREENE.
Newport, May 31.
To Let,
THAT pleasantly situated and con-
venient Dwelling-House, opposite
Trinity-Church, now in the occupation
of Dr. William Turner.—Also to Let,
The Shop next west of the Office of the
Newport Mercury, now in the occupa-
tion of John J. Allan.—Possession giv-
en the 1st of July.—For terms, &c. ap-
ply to
ROBERT M. AMBROSE.
Newport, June 2.
WANTED,
AN Apprentice to the House Car-
penter's business.—A Lad of a-
bout 18 years of age, will meet with
good encouragement by applying im-
mediately to
BENJAMIN CHACE.
Newport, June 2.
WANTED,
A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, as
an Apprentice to the Printing
Business—one from the Country would
be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.
June 2, 1815.